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October 6, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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The Woman Citizen

A Journal of Democracy

Official Organ of the 2,000,000 members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief. Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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KATRINA TRASK CONTRIBUTES SPECIAL ARTICLE ON SUFFRAGE TO THE WOMAN CITIZEN OF OCTOBER 13. BE SURE TO READ IT

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 6, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

On to Washington!

THE very banners are going to be sentient with victory when the National American Woman Suffrage Association meets in Washington for its 49th annual convention December 12 to 15. Never has there been such a year in suffrage annals as this blessed 1917. Presidential suffrage won for seven states; primary suffrage for one state, municipal suffrage for one, not to dwell on Ohio's highly developed capacity to win and win all over again! Federal Suffrage Amendment on the Senate calendar and its own committee secured for it in the House!

Poli's theatre has been engaged for the sessions.

The Chairman of Hotels and Rooms is preparing a printed circular, giving the location and price of rooms and board in all the hotels and places in Washington, but delegates must write direct to hotels or boarding houses, and make their own arrangements. Washington women, now canvassing the city, are making up the list of available places, and hope to have it ready for publication some time next week.

A Sacred Milk Trust

ONE unescapable debt of honor that New York State owes to New York babies is milk at a price that mothers can pay. Most sacred of trusts is the trust imposed on communities to keep the connection between the baby and the bottle. In New York today the babies face a complete abrogation of that trust on the part of the community. The price of New York milk has gone up and up and is going upper. It seems to be too late now to hope for relief through ordinary readjustments of supply and demand. The export demand for condensed and powdered milk makes for increasing scarcity. The milk trust (not the sacred one) says it is taking none of the latest price increase. That may be true. It may be true that the accusation of "methods of high finance," that keeps flitting like a black bat over the whole situation, is unjustified. It may be true that the farmer remains badly pinched for his pains of production. If so, it but makes the more evident the fact that in this time of stress a system of private competition that is starving the babies, pinching the farmer and leaving the distributing agent unrecompensed simply won't do. Especially it won't do for the babies. Here, if ever, is the place for the Government to experiment with public distribution at cost. Here is the appointed place for the Government to assume food control and that promptly.

The Good Word from Sweden

ONE lone press dispatch from Sweden, dated at Stockholm September 27, set forth that by a two to one vote the proposal for a democratic revision of the constitution of Sweden had been carried at the polls. There were approximately 500,000 votes for the proposal and 250,000 against. What makes the situation of gripping interest to women is the fact that the revision of the constitution carries with it not only the abolishing of plural voting but the enfranchisement of Swedish women. Unfortunately the paucity of definite information remains intact up to the moment of going to press.

Feed Middlings

NOBODY knows what a feed middling is. And nobody seems to care.

Vaguely we have identified feed middlings as a by-product, like bran, evolved in the milling of white flour, and we have seized it forthwith by the scruff as a good excuse for something that needs to be said.

White flour is, supposedly, a luxury. Supposedly, something has gone to waste in its making. To that extent the consumer is cheated of a nourishment that ought to be there and isn't. Now, we are neither chemists nor millers, and we don't want the country to settle the question of white bread or brown on our authority wholly. But women, be it remembered, are to be held to strict account, as food purveyors, for their commitments this way or that on all such questions. True, women have been allowed no voice in the making of the food laws on which the country has to bank today. But women, just the same, will be remonstrated with and hectored and blamed if the nation sticks to white bread when it would better go to brown. Therefore it is that we urge women to keep feed middlings in mind and insist upon the balance being clearly established between feed middlings and the nourishment that ought to be in white bread and isn't. In other words, do the by-products—feed middlings, bran, etc.—derived through the milling of white flour offset in value to the nation the sustenance lost from white flour? An even greater consideration that complicates the question is the alleged greater loss from the spoiling of whole wheat flour.

Food experts like Dr. Harvey N. Wiley and Dr. Alfred McCann declare unreservedly for whole wheat. The Food Administration has the matter under test and promises a trustworthy report on it later.

As we have said already, we don't pretend to know whether the nation as a whole would thrive better on whole wheat flour or on white flour. We don't pretend to know whether there is relatively more loss to the consumer in the spoiling of whole wheat flour than in the decreased nutritive value of white flour. Judging as a consumer, and from inside information wholly, we should vote for the brown. We seem to remember getting through the morning's stint with a feeling of greater sustenance on brown bread toasted than on white bread toasted. But what we do definitely know is that feed middlings, and all such by-products which, too, are a part of the nation's productiveness, must be reckoned with before woman is asked to give her whole-souled commitment to whole wheat bread. Else the shoe may be pinching on the foot of the cow who misses her bran; there will be a shortage of milk and beef; and woman will be catching it for that.

Unpatriotic Antis

THE opponents of equal rights for women are trying to hamper the government in its war work. It was a bitter pill to them that most of the women appointed by the government to serve on the Woman's Council for National Defense were prominent suffragists; and they are trying with small success to persuade women to refuse to serve their country under such leadership.

In communities where the woman at the head of the local war relief work happens to be an anti, if the suffragists refused to coöperate with her, they would rightly be accused of narrowness and bigotry. But the opponents of equal rights will not admit that the rule works both ways.

"Why was Dr. Shaw chosen as the head of the Woman's Council of National Defense?" asks an official anti-suffrage publication; and it answers, "Because she is supposed to have political power." It ascribes Mrs. Catt's appointment to the same cause; asserts (wholly without foundation) that she and Dr. Shaw are Socialists, intimates that they neither of them believe in national defense; and says, with bitterness, "The loyal, patriotic women of the country are expected to serve under these women without protest!"

Loyal and patriotic women ought not to impute mean motives to their government when legitimate motives lie on the surface. To an unbiased observer it would seem likely that Dr. Shaw was appointed because she is the country's most eloquent woman speaker, because she is ardently in favor of the present war, and because she has been going about like the fiery cross, stirring people up to coöperate with the government for national defense. Mrs. Catt might well have been appointed for her great influence and her unrivalled powers of organization. Both women were well qualified in being leaders of a big association with branches all over the country, which had offered its services to the government even before war was declared, and which was in a position to render efficient help. In Boston, women have no votes; yet when Mr. Hoover's census of housewives was to be taken in that city, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association was selected to have charge of the work (somewhat to the displeasure of the anti-suffragists) because it was the only society of women so thoroughly organized by wards and precincts as to be competent for the job.

If the idea of "political power" had any share in bringing about the appointment of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt it could only have been through the Administration's conviction that such a choice would be pleasing to the suffrage states. The suffrage planks in the national Republican and Democratic platforms are ascribed by the anti-suffragists to the same cause—a wish to please the suffrage states. But this does not square with the theory that most of the people in those states are disgusted with equal suffrage. Is it quite loyal and patriotic to imply (as the anti-suffragists do) that the nation's leading statesmen are utter fools?

A. S. B.

The Real Reason

NOTHING succeeds like success. In the recent Congressional debate, many reasons were brought forward for granting the women's request for the appointment of a special committee on woman suffrage; very good reasons, too, some of them; but in all probability the really decisive argument was the fact that women have won presidential suffrage in nineteen out of forty-eight states of the Union. Times are changed since the days when there were only three or four suffrage states. Then the United States House Judiciary Committee could let the suffrage petitions pile up in its pigeon holes for twenty years, and during all that time refuse to report upon the question, either favorably or unfavorably. But that will never happen again. The women have already secured so large a share of suffrage that they are now sure to get the whole. "Unto him that hath shall be given."

A. S. B.

Acorns or Daffodils?

"WHY put so much stress on the Federal Amendment?" the states' rights advocates ask the suffragists. "Aren't you getting along very well state by state? Haven't you already won twenty states in that way? Didn't you gain eight new states this very year?"

And the wise suffragist answers, "Yes, we are getting on by that method, but it has been a long, slow process. It has taken nearly seventy years of effort to get those twenty states. We believe that equal suffrage will be a good thing for our country, and we want to bring it by the quickest route."

"How soon do you think the war will be over?" one soldier is said to have asked another.

"Don't know; by spring maybe. We've planted daffodils in front of our trenches."

"You bloomin' optimists!" retorted the other. "We've planted acorns in front of ours."

If They Were Women

IF the recent proceedings in Philadelphia had taken place in the metropolis of any one of the twenty states where women vote, we should have been told that "government by gunmen" was the natural outcome of woman suffrage. If Miss Jeannette Rankin had got into a fist fight with another Representative on the floor of the House, we should have been told that it was because she belonged to "the emotional sex." If any one of the suffrage states had elected a woman as Governor, and she had been found guilty of a tenth part of the offences lately brought

home to Gov. Ferguson of Texas, we should have been told that her conduct had forever demonstrated the unfitness of women to take part in public affairs.

All over the country things are happening which would have been called "a deadly blow to woman suffrage" if they had been done by women. No one draws the conclusion that all men are unfit to vote because certain men have misbehaved; yet that is the line of argument to which the opponents of equal rights are driven for want of anything better to say. Remember, gentlemen, Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander!

A. S. B.

Anti-Suffrage Mythology

DIRECT and deliberate falsehood is a weapon in constant use by the opponents of equal rights. Over and over again, of late, in their official publications, they have asserted, commenting on Mrs. Catt's disapproval of the picketing, "Mrs. Catt never disapproved of militancy before." Mrs. Catt has been expressing her disapproval of militancy for years—both militancy in England and the comparatively mild militancy that we have here. This is merely one example of the unscrupulous misrepresentations to which the antisuffragists are driven to resort.

A. S. B.

Liberty a Mixer

THE spirit of liberty is a great "mixer." Every struggle for the widening of the franchise has brought together men of the most diverse opinions on all other questions. The woman suffrage movement is no exception. On that subject, men so widely different as Wilson, Roosevelt, Brandeis and La Follette, all stand together. The endorsement of woman suffrage was almost the only point on which all the national parties in the United States were able to agree.

In the recent act of the Candian Parliament which gave national suffrage to some 500,000 women, Conservatives, Liberals and Labor men were all agreed that the women ought to have it, while they differed acutely over every other feature of the bill, and especially over the disfranchisement of all aliens born in enemy countries except those who have grandsons in the army. Men of all shades of opinion in politics and religion made up the recent overwhelming majority for woman suffrage in the British House of Commons. The same was the case with the Legislatures of the eight states of our own Union that have given women the ballot this year. The same was true of the men in Columbus, Ohio, who lately voted to extend municipal suffrage to the women of that city.

This mixture has always existed. Some time ago it occurred to the eight general officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to ask each other, as a matter of curiosity, to what religious denominations they belonged. They had worked together for years without ever raising the question. They found that the eight women belonged to seven different denominations. The Episcopal Church was the only one that had two representatives on the board, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio and Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky.

This mixture was found even in the pioneer days. A couple of anti-suffrage editors down South are urging that women ought not to be allowed to vote because Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a free thinker and wrote "The Woman's Bible." Why should the free thinker Mrs. Stanton be taken as typical of the movement any more than the Quakeress Susan B. Anthony or the devout Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Lucretia Mott? Why she more than Frances E. Willard, who was Christianity personified? "The Woman's Bible" was so far from embodying the general sentiment among suffragists that the National Suffrage Convention passed a resolution expressly disclaiming all responsibility for it. Those two Southern editors might as rationally urge free thinkers to vote against woman suffrage because Dr. Anna H. Shaw is a Methodist minister.

The patriots of the American Revolution included free thinkers as well as church members; and the leaders of the French Revolution were mostly atheists. This last fact has ever since been quoted in all the monarchies of Europe as an argument against a republican form of government; but America never looked upon it as having any weight in that connection. It is amusing and significant that the enemies of woman suffrage should be driven to use exactly the same pleas that are made by the enemies of democracy all the world over.

A. S. B.

The Soldier Vote

THE soldiers and civilians of a community seem to feel pretty much alike on the suffrage question. In British Columbia, the vote of the soldiers in the field went heavily for woman suffrage, and so did the vote of the civilians. In Maine, soldiers and civilians alike voted against it.

A. S. B.

Suffrage Promotes Comfort

AS many as "2,000 women a month, mostly from the farms, are said to visit the rest-room established by the city of Phoenix, Ariz."

This item, now going the rounds of the press, recalls the fact that one of the first things the Arizona women did with their votes was to secure the establishment of public comfort stations in the cities and towns throughout the State, and to open a rest-room in Phoenix for women. Here farmers' wives, coming to the city to make purchases, can rest in the middle of the day, and also leave the baby in care of a competent nurse, while they are doing their shopping. Evidently the rest-room is meeting an actual need.

A. S. B.

A Human Vote

"COLORADO, which has tried equal suffrage for thirty years, is a more competent witness upon this subject than Maine, which has never tried it, and Colorado's vote, where opportunity offered, would be twenty to one in favor of giving woman her rightful place in the social and political system. Moreover, the two to one vote in Maine is a man vote, while the twenty to one vote of Colorado would be a human vote."—Pueblo, Colo., *Chieftain*.

A Rather Exciting Day

"NOW, this," said the Speaker of the House, on that memorable September 24, when suffrage won its own committee from that august body, "this is likely to be a rather exciting day."

And it was.

For it was with old suffrage war horses, supported by various worth-while new-comers, rounding up suffrage arguments in force, and with the "antis" seizing opportunity by the hair to interpose irrelevant argument against the principle of suffrage, that the resolution to create the committee got to the floor of the House.

Suffragists who followed the debate grew as enthusiastic over the sagacity of the seasoned suffrage campaigners as over the vigorous support of men who are comparatively new to the work of upholding the suffrage banner.

IN introducing the request for a woman suffrage committee in the House, Mr. Pou of North Carolina said:

"Mr. Speaker, the question before the House should not be confused with the larger question of national woman suffrage. The proposition before the House is simply the creation of a committee. In times past various new committees have been created by the House. Within the last few years the Committee on Good Roads has been created and also the Committee on Food Control. The Committee on Rules decided that the question of woman suffrage was of such importance as to justify the creation of a committee charged with the duty of considering that particular question.

"In my own mind there is but one argument that can be advanced against the creation of this committee, and that is the trifling expense involved. It is very true that at this time the Judiciary Committee has jurisdiction of this question. It is very true that the Judiciary Committee can consider it again as it has been considered in the past. If that point is to be fatal to the resolution offered by the Committee on Rules, then no new committee could ever be created, now or hereafter.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the request for this is nation-wide. I have here a petition signed by more than eighty members of the House of Representatives, gentlemen of both political parties, men from various states of the Union, men from the East, men from the West and men from the Mississippi Valley, asking that this committee be created. I pause here to say, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me it would be a most gracious thing to do in this hour, when the life of this Republic is at stake and when American women are responding to the call to duty equally with the men, to say to the women of America, 'You are at least of importance enough to entitle you to have a committee created in the House of Representatives to consider your claims.' (Applause.)

"Mr. Speaker, I read this extract from a letter of President Wilson, dated May 14, 1917, addressed to myself. Speaking of the resolution now under consideration, the President wrote:

"'On the chance that I may be of some slight service in this matter, which seems to me of very considerable consequence, I am writing this line to say I would most heartily approve. I think it would be a very wise act of public policy, and also an act of fairness to the best women who are engaged in the cause of woman suffrage.'

"I want to say in conclusion, Mr. Speaker: The appointment of a committee only is asked; but after this committee is appointed in the next Congress, the friends of this resolution expect to go before the people of America, and if the returns justify, then in the Sixty-sixth Congress they will ask for congressional action."

IT is hard to see how the issue could have been more clearly defined. A committee to handle the suffrage question was wanted and a committee was asked for. But the mild request opened opportunity to the opposition to show their logic, along with the high esteem in which they hold women and the woman question.

To Representative Blackmon, of Alabama, it gave a chance to draw the conclusion that since we now have a woman elected to Congress, unless the present House settles back upon established procedure, we may yet have children elected to Congress. (Listening to him one wondered here and there if the time had not slipped upon us unawares.)

It gave Representative Magee, of New York, a chance to comfort the world with the assurance that "if it were legally possible for the women to settle this question among themselves, that would be perfectly satisfactory to me."

It gave Representative Webb, of North Carolina, a chance to refer to the "suffragette ladies" in what, apparently, struck him as a highly original vein.

It gave a chance to imply that a little thing like the American woman's political liberty must not for a moment be weighed in the balance with a great thing like the political liberty of the European man, and that the House was "frittering away its time" creating a suffrage committee when it might better be about war legislation.

It gave a chance to show that to some Congressmen it is infinitely more important to rebuke fifty suffragists who have picketed than to recognize the plea of 2,000,000 who haven't.

What stood out in the argument of the opposition was the hoar-frost on it. Merciful heaven! Will the anti-man never advance anything new? Will he never, for instance, be able to oppose to suffrage anything more modern than his fear of what he calls the feminist movement?

HEAR Meeker of Missouri:

"I think that we have had up to the present all the feminist movement that we can stand."

Again and again in its peculiar way the opposition tried to stab and jab and damn the whole suffrage cause with the pickets, and again and again the life was hammered out of the effort by the insistent logic of Pou and Blanton and Campbell and Mondell and Austin and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and London and French, of Idaho.

Again and again men like Webb of North Carolina and Garrett of Tennessee had to be gently but firmly dragged back from ill-tempered exhibitions of their private feeling against suffrage to the discussion of the question before the House, which was not after all whether Mr. Webb or Mr. Garrett liked suffrage, but whether the nation should be given the needed facilities for considering the question through its Congressional agents.

MR. SMALL of North Carolina seemed more so after Mr. Blanton had taken up the North Carolinan's contention that it was "an impairment of the dignity of the House" to create a committee on woman suffrage.

Said Mr. Blanton:

"Why can there not be a committee at this time, carefully considering the thousands of petitions which are coming into this Nation's capital every day upon this subject? (Applause.) I say that the time is ripe when a committee should be considering this question.

"In the great Lone Star State, fifty-eight counties of which it is my honor to represent, a state which is the largest in this Union, every person over twenty-one years of age may vote except a convict, a lunatic, and a woman. (Applause.) I am not willing that woman shall be placed in the same class and category in the Lone Star State with a convict and a lunatic. (Applause.)

"We are grossly inconsistent in being willing to permit our good women of the United States to faithfully toil in Red Cross service during war times, to nurse our maimed and wounded, to lovingly provide clothes and bandages for their wounds, to materially assist in conserving the food supply of the Nation, to run the public elevators of the country, to drive trucks and automobiles in service at the front, to enter daringly the air-crafts upon which now we so largely depend; in short, to do every kind of service and bear every kind of sacrifice—we are willing to permit them to do all of these things for the good of their country, but when they ask us to graciously confer upon them a God-given, inherent right, it is beneath our dignity to give such request any serious consideration. I intend to support the resolution. We owe it to the womenkind of America." (Applause.)

IT was a bored man who faced the House when Meyer London rose. Like others who could be mentioned, he settled the suffrage question long ago. "The proposition is so elementary: A woman is either a human being or she is not. She is either a member of the community or she is not. If she is a member of the community she has a right to vote, as to vote means to participate in the making of those rules which are binding upon the community.

"The right of woman to shape national legislation is a national concern. The Federal Government is ever extending its sphere of activity into fields of legislation heretofore held as exclusively belonging to the states."

MR. FRENCH: "Another speaker says it is beneath our dignity to create this committee. But why? It was not beneath the dignity of our fathers to fight for liberty a hundred years ago. It has not been beneath our dignity to stand for freedom for the downpressed of other lands. It is not beneath our dignity to-day to support as we believe in the world war the side that stands for human rights, for liberty, for suffrage in a large sense, if you please.

"May I now turn for a moment to those who oppose this resolution because they are opposed to woman suffrage?

"Again I ask, Why? Are they not in favor of fair play? Do they want all the facts, or are they afraid that further inquiry and further consideration will strengthen the cause of suffrage? For my part I believe it will.

A Rather Exciting Day

(Continued)

Some of our opponents urge that suffrage is being repudiated in elections that are being held. If so, why should they oppose the creation of a committee that would accentuate this deplorable condition? Rather, gentlemen, I believe that the more this question is debated, the more it is discussed in Congress and on the platform and by the fireside, the stronger must be the claim of those for suffrage, who at all times and under all circumstances have been loyal to our country. I remember well the words of a dear mother of two sons who have already gone to France to do their 'bit.' She said to me, as the tears filled her eyes, 'I am proud of my boys, but I am living in Gethsemane.' Gentlemen, the women of our land are not only living in the garden of sorrow, but they are doing their full share in carrying forward the great work upon which our Nation is engaged."

MR. AUSTIN: "I hope there will be chivalry and fairness enough in this House to elect the Member from Montana (Miss Rankin) as chairman of this proposed committee, who so well, efficiently, and faithfully, represents the great State of Montana on the floor of this House. Mr. Speaker, there are two great public questions which will be settled only in one way in America, and they will be settled right. The prohibition question is fast being settled. There comes hand in hand and directly back of it this question of suffrage for the American women. Just as sure as tomorrow's sun will rise, it is coming. You may stop it here today. You might block it in this Congress, but the sentiment in favor of it grows with the days and the hours. There will be fairness enough, justice enough, honor enough among the thinking American people to give them the rights which they deserve and to which they are justly entitled." (Applause.)

MR. KELLY: "Does any Member mean to say that the women should give their sons to defend the Nation and yet have no voice as to their protection? Shall the women encourage their children to save their pennies and to keep a watchful eye on the family pocketbook and yet have no voice in protecting that money from the hands of unscrupulous profiteers? Shall the women work in munition factories and yet remain dumb as to working conditions in those factories? Shall they teach citizenship in schools and churches and yet be denied the vital rights of citizenship? Shall they remember the President and the fighting forces in their prayers and yet be unable to help make their prayers come true? Shall they urge the new spirit of national unity while at the same time they are prevented from realizing their own membership in the Nation?" (Applause.)

MR. MONDELL of Wyoming interjected a decisive blow against the opposition to the committee when he said:

"Mr. Speaker, it will be noticed that while gentlemen opposing the creation of the committee may begin their remarks by urging against the creation of the committee as being unwise or unnecessary in itself, they always close by strongly presenting their arguments against suffrage. In other words, those who are opposed to the creation of this committee are opposed to it apparently not because it is not proper to create a committee to consider the subject, but because they are opposed to woman suffrage, and they have a notion that, in some way or other, the creation of the committee will help the cause. . . . The peculiar thing about it is that none of the gentlemen have discussed the question of the creation of the committee from the viewpoint from which we should consider such a question. They are discussing the merits of suffrage."

MR. GORDON: "The point I want to ask the question about is what legislative question will this committee have to consider if you create it?"

MR. MONDELL: "The very important question, presented in various ways, as to whether

REP. GUY E. CAMPBELL, OF KANSAS
Who Summed Up the Case for Suffrage.
See Page 352.

the better half of mankind in these United States is going to have something to say about the laws and the government of the land. (Applause.) . . . Now the only question before the House is, Should there be a Committee on Woman Suffrage? Is the question important enough to justify the formation of a committee to consider the subject? Well, we have a Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers, created possibly in a prophetic hour by some one who wanted to get a place to put the printed arguments of those who are against suffrage. We have committees on some fifty-odd different subjects, no one of which can in the nature of things be more important than the question of whether or not one-half of the race, and the better half, is to have anything to do with the affairs of government. This is a reasonably important question in my opinion.

"So far as I am concerned, I am not favoring the formation of this committee primarily because I believe such a committee would hurry the decision on the question of the constitutional amendment, but because the question is so important. So many people have asked for the creation of the committee that the Congress should meet their demand and expectation in that regard. . . . Whenever any large number of people have asked for the creation of a committee for the examination of any tremendously important and controlling matter, it has been granted, and that is all we ask in this case.

"It would seem from what some gentlemen have said that some gentlemen of the Committee on the Judiciary, in order to retain jurisdiction over this highly important subject, are at last beginning to see the light, and that they are willing to do in the future what they should have done in the past. If gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee believe that it is proper to present this matter to the Congress, they should have presented it months ago, but they have not done so; they have failed and failed utterly, and it is not extraordinary that under that condition of affairs a very considerable number of people should have asked for the formation of a new committee to consider the subject.

"The gentleman from Georgia, who, since he acquired high honors elsewhere, seems to have taken a curious view of things, suggests we should not have a committee on woman's suffrage because we have not a committee on male suffrage. We have no committee on the formation of a Constitution for the United States of America. We have no committee on the promulgation and adoption of a bill of rights. There are a great many other important things heretofore accomplished for the consideration of which we have not been foolish enough to appoint and establish committees after the thing was done. We have no committee having to do with things done, accomplished, and established. We may not need a committee on woman suffrage after women are enfranchised; probably we shall not. We do have committees for the consideration of those splendid purposes which we seek to accomplish in the future, of which this is one."

MISS RANKIN of Montana, who was received with marked applause, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I believe we should have a woman suffrage committee in the House, as we have one in the Senate. Everyone admits that the question of woman suffrage is a vital question before the American people today; that all of the women are divided, either for or against woman suffrage; and that the great body of women who are undecided are now vitally interested in this question. So we believe this is a question that should take all of the time of one committee. There is no other question concerning a certain group of people that is receiving the attention that the woman suffrage question is receiving from the American people. The Judiciary Committee has all it can do in attending to the regular business that comes before that committee, and we would like to have a committee that would discuss the merits of the question and would report either favorably or unfavorably on the woman suffrage question.

"Some have told us to go to the states. Of course we have always known that woman suffrage was constitutional according to the Federal Constitution, but some of the state constitutions disfranchise the women. Perhaps it is news to you to know that some of the women of the United States can never be enfranchised

(Continued on page 355)

Underwood and Underwood

SUMMER KNITTING FOR WINTER WEARING

When New York weather was doing freak stunts this summer and breaking the official record at 99 degrees, wool helmets did not seem pressingly necessary, but the suffrage shop-keepers kept right on making them. For months they have been giving out materials, listing knitters, and raising money for free wool to distribute to those who had already knitted to the end of their purse strings, but not to the end of their heart strings.

FREE WOOL

Free wool has been a feature of the Suffrage Assembly District's scheme. This has meant much collecting of funds, so that those who can knit but cannot pay might be provided for

MRS. CHARLES

MRS. EDMUND O'CONNOR
Brooklyn Suffragist and Red Cross Leader

KNITTING BALLET OF THE HIPPODROME

At 77 West 47th S
Its windows are g
Woman Suffrage P
the flag of New Y
District of the City
Hill, Assembly Dist
League for E
All through the hot
hanks of gray woo
mufflers and socks
There are 712 boys,
dred pounds of ya

Prominent in the
Harry
Mrs. John Henry H
of the unit, were

C
A

The 27th Assem
the Great White
is but a step from
for the Hippodrom
Tutsie Ravel, Mis
has been of appreci
girls are swift knitt
with amazement a
she did so much i
"So

LES L. TIFFANY, STANDING JUST LEFT OF BANNER, AND "THE KNITTING 27TH"

KNIT YOUR BIT DON'T QUIT

th Street, New York City, there is a little suffrage shop. e gay with the yellow and blue of the New York State ge Party, which are also, by the way, the loyal colors of York City. It is the headquarters of the 27th Assembly City Suffrage Party. And it is in charge of Miss Helen District Leader, and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany of the College r Equal Suffrage, who is leader of the knitting unit.

hot summer days they have kept on their job, giving out wool and taking in knitted helmets, sweaters, wristlets, ocks for the boys on Uncle Sam's warship "Missouri." oys, and that means 3560 knitted garments, and many hun- yarn, and an unfaltering spirit for the 27th Assembly District.

e unit are Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. E. A. Clisbee, Mrs. Frazee, Mrs. Heilbron, Mrs. Robert Wolfers.

y Hammond and Miss Virginia Dean, the actress, members e of special help in working up novel schemes of gaining recruits for the knitting work.

CLEVER WITH THEIR FINGERS AND LIGHT ON THEIR TOES

th District Suffrage Shop is not a stone's throw from e Way, where many theatres were open all summer. It m the Hippodrome. Therefore it was a convenient center on e Ballet Girls' Knitting Club. This club, of which Miss iss Lillian Carena and Miss Evelyn Mitchell are leaders, reciable help to Mrs. Tiffany and Miss Hill. Many of the nitters. The photographer who took their picture looked at the flying fingers of one pretty ballet girl. "By Jove, in the half hour I was there," reported the photographer. o much" was about two and one-half inches.

IN THE "ROARING FORTIES"

Invitations were sent out to all the women's societies of the churches within the "roaring forties" to come and knit or else to contribute to the free-wool fund. On hot evenings New York City, like any other village, turns out to sit on its diminutive stoops. Miss Hill's squads of helpers went from house to house, leaving their knitting circulars with the young women on the steps of the houses. They also visited the table-d'hote restaurants in the neighborhood, and, having gained permission to go from table to table, they spoke to the women dining.

MEN CONTRIBUTE

"Then we found," said Miss Hill, "that men felt slighted because we neglected them. Several asked for our circulars, and when we did not pass our mite boxes to them they asked permission to contribute."

MISS JANE McKEE
Prominent Brooklyn Suffragist Who Has Helped Organize Red Cross Band

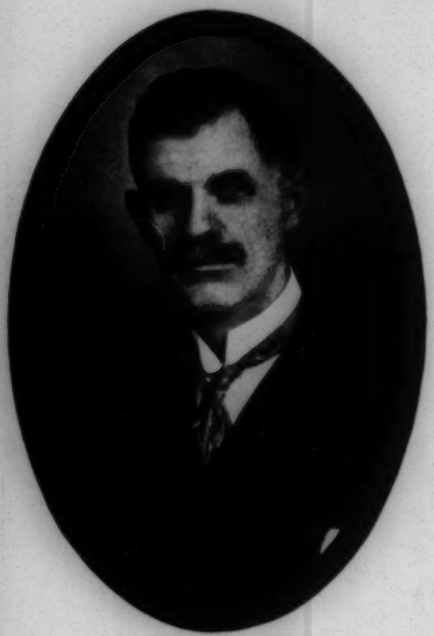
MISS HELEN HILL

WILL THEY BE READY?

Well, these are the same women who helped get the signatures of more than 500,000 women of New York City who want to vote. Women who did not let the grass grow under their feet until they had performed that arduous task are not likely to stop at a little thing like knitting winter garments for 712 sailor boys.

MINNESOTA SUFFRAGISTS AS RED CROSS WORKERS

"Cantrill of Kentucky"



REP. JAMES C. CANTRILL

MR. SPEAKER, when the Raker resolution for the formation of a committee on suffrage in the House of Representatives was considered by the Committee on Rules, it was my pleasure to move a favorable report. That the motion received a majority vote of the Committee on Rules is, of course, evident, else the matter would not be up for consideration today. It will be my pleasure to vote for a committee on suffrage in the House. I can find no real argument against the establishment of such a committee.

The question before the House today is confined to the one question of establishing a committee on suffrage. The broad question of woman suffrage by constitutional amendment is not considered in the resolution before the House. I cannot understand why even the most active opponents of woman suffrage would oppose the establishment of a standing committee to consider the question. I hope that we all desire to be fair and we should welcome a committee in this House which would gather information and facts on the great question of suffrage. Today 19 States of the Union have presidential suffrage for women and 36 States of the Union permit women to vote on various questions. Surely a question which has been recognized as just in 36 States is worthy of a committee in the House of Representatives to consider that question. [Applause.] I am in favor of a committee on suffrage, which committee should be elected by the House to make a full and complete study of suffrage questions and present their views to the House for its consideration. Heretofore I have not favored an amendment to the Federal Constitution for woman suffrage, but I am not afraid of information on the subject, and if a study of conditions in the Nation in the great crisis which now confronts us as a people leads me to believe that woman suffrage is a good thing for the United States, I would not hesitate to favor it. [Applause.]

This is not a partisan question, but it is not out of place to say to the Democratic side of the House that of the 12 States having woman suffrage in the last presidential election, 10 of them voted for President Wilson. [Applause.] There can certainly be no valid objection from the Democratic side of this House for the consideration of a great public question, which gave us control in a political way of this House and of the affairs of the Nation. The Democratic side of the House cannot afford to consider this question from the local standpoint of the political welfare of a few of its members. We have been busy passing legislation which denies many of our citizens their individual rights and liberties. It is high time that we were enacting some legislation that would give at least consideration to granting rights and liberties to half of our population. [Applause.] I have heard but one argument advanced against the resolution before the House, and, in my opinion, that is not an argument in reality. I have heard some members of this House say that they did not favor the establishment of a committee on suffrage because of pickets at the White House gates. I do not favor "picketing" either, but I would not insult my intelligence by voting against this resolution because some few women held banners on the streets of Washington. It would be just as consistent to say that men should be denied the ballot because some few men on soap boxes in some of our large cities have been criticizing the President and the entire administration, which is working so nobly to bring victory to American armies. Millions of Christian women in the Nation should not be denied the right of having a committee in this House to study the problems of suffrage because of the mistakes of some few of their sisters. [Applause.] One had as well say that there should be no police force in Washington, because the police force of this city permitted daily thousands of people to obstruct the streets and impede traffic and permitted almost the mobbing of women without arresting the offenders. There was a lawful and peaceful way in which the police of this city could have taken charge of the banners of the pickets without permitting the women carrying them to be the objects of mob violence. To see women roughly handled by rough men on the streets of the Capital of the Nation is not a pleasing sight to Kentuckians and to red-blooded Americans, and let us hope that the like will never again be seen here.

Everyone of average intelligence knows that one of the greatest questions before the country today is that of woman suffrage. This being true, why not establish a committee in this House, as the Senate has done, to carefully study the question and report its findings to the House? I will note with much interest the votes of some of the members of the House, who have always been so insistent on prohibition legislation. It is generally believed that woman suffrage means prohibition legislation. In my opinion, no real and earnest advocate of prohibition could vote against such a simple proposition as forming a committee in this House to study the problems of suffrage, and I sincerely hope that my prohibition friends in the House will join with me in supporting the Raker resolution. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, millions of noble American women are doing just as much as the men of the Nation today to bring victory to our armies. They are meeting with hearty patriotic response every demand that is being made by Congress and by our great President. When victory comes, as it surely will, to that flag which has never known defeat, it will be the victory of American women as much as of American men. These same millions of Christian and patriotic American women are today asking this House to grant them a committee on suffrage. In my opinion, they have the right to ask that, and I deem it the duty of the House to grant the request. I sincerely hope the House will adopt the report from the Committee on Rules, so that a committee on suffrage can be established in the House.

MR. FARR: "Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for the resolution favoring the naming of a special committee on woman suffrage. I shall do this not only for the reason that the importance of the question of equal suffrage deserves this consideration, but frankly because of the stimulus it will be prove to be in giving to women the privilege of direct participation in our Government. The interests of the women are equal to those of the men. They are as much concerned in the welfare of the country. They are as intelligent and honest as the men, and there is no substantial reason for discrimination against them. And particularly at this time I want to show in part my appreciation of the splendid services that the women in so many ways are rendering.

"Millions of mothers and wives are giving their boys and husbands for the preservation of the liberty which they, in its fullness, do not enjoy. Their heroism in this sacrifice to patriotism commands our veneration. Practically without a murmur, though their hearts bleed, they are answering the call of their country in its hour of peril."

MR. CAMPBELL: "Why gentlemen who have voted for appropriations to exterminate the boll weevil down in Georgia and Texas and Alabama should raise the question of state sovereignty and state rights when the question of the right of women to vote is under consideration is something that I cannot understand. (Applause.) Is the boll weevil of more importance in Georgia and Alabama than woman suffrage? You did not raise the question of state rights then, or assert the question of the duty of a state. You insisted that the Federal Government should cross the state line, and do the thing that the planter, theretofore, had done for himself, or that the county might well have done. But, oh no, you lost sight of those questions and went to the Federal authority. You have been doing it upon so many questions that it is most natural that those of us who have always believed this was a Nation spelled with a big 'N' did not have the cold chills when we saw another question of nation-wide importance forcing itself for consideration upon the Federal Congress. (Applause.) We believe that this question rightly belongs to the nation, to the Federal Government, and that the creation of this committee is a mere incident in the consideration of that subject.

"Of course the resolution will be agreed to. The committee will be appointed, and in due time a resolution will be reported out of the committee on woman suffrage granting woman suffrage to the people of the several states. Then gentlemen can vote their sentiments upon that subject here in this House.

"Now, that is all there is before the House. The fact has been referred to that some of the advocates of woman suffrage have been doing things that have not appealed to the best sentiment of the country. It was not asserted by these gentlemen that the large majority of the women who believe in woman suffrage frown upon these actions of a small

(Continued on page 355)

Congressional Committee's Work

(Special Correspondence from Washington)

UNTIL a few days before September 24, the situation seemed to promise comparatively easy victory. The leaders of both parties in the House had promised the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association to do what they could to clear the way for the Rules Committee's favorable report, the President himself had declared his approval, and the report, being privileged, was to be voted upon as soon as brought in. The House leaders, including Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin, Chairman Pou, of the Rules Committee, and, from the minority side, in Mr. Mann's absence, Representatives Mondell and French, all fulfilled their promises to clear the way for this question, and we were told to expect the vote any day last week.

But the creation of a new committee to consider the suffrage amendment transfers that measure from the Judiciary Committee, where it has remained unreported throughout the past two sessions of Congress. The Judiciary Committee is one of the most powerful committees in the House, and Mr. Webb, of North Carolina, the chairman, is very jealous of his prerogatives, particularly so in this instance, since he is a bitter anti-suffragist. Mr. Webb therefore, apparently concluding that by a sudden sharp drive at the end he could carry the day, invoked the argument of congressional courtesy against the Rules Committee's report. He rallied round him most of the members of the Judiciary Committee, and with them and Representative Garrett (Tenn.) of the Rules Committee, who had voted in committee against the report on our measure, organized his forces to defeat us.

Fortunately, he failed. But on the Friday preceding the actual vote, when we were expecting the question to come up, he had succeeded in having it postponed, in the hope of calling back to Washington his supporters who were out of town and also completing his canvass of the members who were within reach. When this developed, our Congressional Committee knew a real struggle was on, for Mr. Webb is a hard fighter, and a powerful one, and so is Mr. Garrett, his second.

Our Committee therefore sent a call to state congressional chairmen for more workers at once. If Mr. Webb was bringing his friends back to town, so were we bringing ours. Mrs. Park, Mrs. Gardener and Miss White, in conference with our co-operating committee of members of the House from the equal suffrage states, headed by Representative Taylor, of Colorado, as senior member of the group, set new lines of activity in motion, and the Washington headquarters buzzed night and day with typists and telegraph messengers. Miss Rankin, Mr. Raker, Mr. Mondell, Mr. Keating, Mr. Langley, Mr. Hayden, Mr. French and other friends each undertoook a share of the hardest of the labor, and pushed things through for us as they and they only could do. Our own state chairmen responded with their part—and Mr. Webb was put to rout by a vote of 181 to 107 after a two hours' debate in the House, including a most impassioned speech by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Including also a rare bit of unintentional humor by Mr. Meeker, anti-suffragist from St. Louis (all the representatives from Missouri except the St. Louis members are friendly to suffrage). Said Mr. Meeker: "Here is a law that is on the statute books of a score of states, and it has never been carried to a court to decide its constitutionality, but still these folks come here and want a constitutional amendment as to whether it is constitutional as coming from the different states. I think it is a reflection on the constitutional judgment of the people who are advocating this amendment. It is about the way men would keep house. That is the way they are coming into these governmental affairs." The House laughed, and so did the suffragists in the galleries.

Mr. Walsh, of Massachusetts, Mr. Stafford, of Wisconsin, Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, and Mr. Small, of North Carolina, also contributed gems from the anti side of the question, Mr. Adamson and Mr. Small in particular inviting the sharp retort of Mr. Blanton, of Texas, a new member from the Lone Star State, who, as his speech reveals, is one of the best suffragists in the House. (See page 348.)

Two of our friends, Mr. Volstead, of Minnesota, and Mr. Morgan, of Oklahoma, both members of the Judiciary Committee, voted with their chairman, Mr. Webb, and both made speeches against the creation of the committee. Mr. Rogers, of Massachusetts, hitherto voting with us, also failed to support us on this resolution. Otherwise we held most of the suffrage votes present and were actively aided by such tried and true friends as Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Mr. London, of New York, and Mr. Austin, of Tennessee, in addition to the members already mentioned from the suffrage states who were the generals in the fight.

The personnel of the new suffrage committee has not been announced, but the members will be elected by the House, and therefore will represent the suffrage sentiment of the House, the majority of which we are sure is with us. With a friendly committee we may hope for a report on the federal amendment itself early in the next session and under favorable conditions. To have secured the establishment of this committee is therefore a significant victory in more ways than one. It gives us a valuable piece of legislative machinery—and, to some degree, it affords a preliminary test of suffrage sentiment in the House.

For the latter fact, interestingly enough, we are somewhat indebted to Mr. Webb. Had he not fought us, and with the weapon so dangerous to us—namely, his claim to congressional courtesy—the vote we received would be less of an indication of suffrage sentiment than it is. In itself, the question of creating a suffrage committee was not a straight suffrage issue. It was a proposal for a square deal in legislation, and some members not in sympathy with our main question were willing to vote to give us a committee. Mr. Webb was able to draw away from us some of these members when he urged that they were being discourteous to him and his committee. The fight, consequently, narrowed down more nearly to suffrage and anti-suffrage lines than it would have done without Mr. Webb.

With these facts in mind, an analysis of the vote becomes more interesting, as do also the speeches of some members not hitherto on our side. For these speeches see other pages of the *Woman Citizen*.

(*Continued on page 357*)

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A simple, direct statement of the reasons why the Federal amendment is the most appropriate method of dealing with woman suffrage

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., Inc.

171 Madison Ave. New York, N. Y.

Vote on Suffrage Committee Resolution

House of Representatives, September 24, 1917.
Aye 181; no 107; "present" 3; not voting 141.

ANALYSIS BY PARTIES

	Aye.			No.			Not Voting.		
State.	Dem.	Rep.	Other.	Dem.	Rep.	Other.	Dem.	Rep.	Other.
Total	82	98	1	74	32	1	59	80	4
Alabama	1	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..
Arizona	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Arkansas	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	1
Colorado	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..
Delaware	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Georgia	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..
Idaho	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	5	13	..	..	..	..	1	8	..
Indiana	3	7	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Iowa	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Kansas	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kentucky	5	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	..
Louisiana	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..
Maine	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Maryland	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..
Massachusetts	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	6	1
Michigan	..	7	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Minnesota	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	3	1
Mississippi	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
Missouri	10	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	..
Montana	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nevada	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	1	3	..	..	3	..	2	3	..
New Mexico	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	3	4	1	..	7	..	13	14	..
North Carolina	5	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
North Dakota	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ohio	5	4	..	5	1	..	3	3	..
Oklahoma	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Oregon	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	2	9	..	3	1	..	2	18	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
South Carolina	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..
South Dakota	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tennessee	2	1	..	4	1	..	2	..	..
Texas	6	..	..	7	..	..	5	..	..
Utah	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Virginia	2	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..
Washington	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Wisconsin	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	4	..
Wyoming	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Keep This for Future Reference)

ALABAMA

Aye:	*No:*
Huddleston, Dem.	Dent, Dem.
No:	Gray, Dem.
Almon, Dem.	Oliver, Dem.
Bankhead, Dem.	Steagall, Dem.
Blackmon, Dem.	*Not Voting:*
Burnett, Dem.	Heflin, Dem.

ARIZONA

Aye:
Hayden, Dem.

ARKANSAS

Aye:	*Aye:*
Caraway, Dem.	Oldfield, Dem.
Goodwin, Dem.	Taylor, Dem.
Jacoway, Dem.	Wingo, Dem.
Tillman, Dem.	

CALIFORNIA

Aye:	*Paired For:*
Elston, Rep.	Hayes, Rep.
Kettner, Dem.	Kahn, Rep.
Osborne, Rep.	Nolan, Rep.
Raker, Dem.	Randall, Prohi.
Paired For:	*Not Voting:*
Church, Dem.	Lea, Dem.
Curry, Rep.	

COLORADO

Aye:	*Aye:*
Hilliard, Dem.	Taylor, Dem.
Keating, Dem.	Timberlake, Rep.

CONNECTICUT

No:	*Paired For:*
Freeman, Rep.	Hill, Rep.
Glynn, Rep.	*Not Voting:*
Lonergan, Dem.	Tilson, Rep.

DELAWARE

No:
Polk, Dem.

FLORIDA

Aye:	*Not Voting:*
Sears, Dem.	Clark, Dem
No:	*Voting Present:*
Drane, Dem.	Kehoe, Dem.

GEORGIA

No:	*No:*
Crisp, Dem.	Wise, Dem.
Howard, Dem.	Vinson, Dem.
Larsen, Dem.	Adamson, Dem.
Lee, Dem.	*Paired Against:*
Overstreet, Dem.	Bell, Dem.
Park, Dem.	Brand, Dem.
Walker, Dem.	

IDAHO

Aye:	*Aye:*
Smith, Rep.	French, Rep.

ILLINOIS

Aye:	*Aye:*
Cannon, Rep.	Sabath, Dem.
Denison, Rep.	Sterling, Rep.
Foss, Rep.	Wheeler, Rep.

ILLINOIS (*Continued*)

Aye:	*Aye:*
Foster, Dem.	Wheeler, Rep.
Fuller, Rep.	Williams, Rep.
Gallagher, Dem.	*Not Voting:*
Graham, Rep.	Britten, Rep.
Ireland, Rep.	Copley, Rep.
King, Rep.	Juul, Rep.
McAndrews, Dem.	McCormick, Rep.
McKenzie, Rep.	McKinley, Rep.
Madden, Rep.	Mann, Rep.
Rainey, Dem.	Martin, Dem.
Rodenberg, Rep.	Mason, Rep.
Sabath, Dem.	Wilson, Rep.
Sterling, Rep.	

INDIANA

Aye:	*Aye:*
Barnhart, Dem.	Vestal, Rep.
Bland, Rep.	Wood, Rep.
Cox, Dem.	*No:*
Dixon, Dem.	Denton, Dem.
Elliott, Rep.	Moores, Rep.
Kraus, Rep.	*Not Voting:*
Purnell, Rep.	Fairfield, Rep.
Sanders, Rep.	

IOWA

Aye:	*No:*
Dowell, Rep.	Scott, Rep.
Haugen, Rep.	*Not Voting:*
Kennedy, Rep.	Good, Rep.
Ramsayer, Rep.	Green, Rep.
Sweet, Rep.	*Paired Against:*
Towner, Rep.	Hull, Rep.
Woods, Rep.	

KANSAS

Aye:	*Aye:*
Ayres, Dem.	Shouse, Dem.
Campbell, Rep.	*Paired For:*
Doolittle, Dem.	Connelly, Dem.
Helvering, Dem.	*Not Voting:*
Little, Rep.	Anthony, Rep.

KENTUCKY

Aye:	*No:*
Cantrill, Dem.	Helm, Dem.
Barkley, Dem.	Kincheloe, Dem.
Fields, Dem.	*Not Voting:*
Johnson, Dem.	Sherley, Dem.
Langley, Rep.	Rouse, Dem.
Thomas, Dem.	Powers, Rep.

LOUISIANA

No:	*No:*
Aswell, Dem.	Sanders, Dem.
Dupré, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.
Estopinal, Dem.	*Paired Against:*
Lazaro, Dem.	Watkins, Dem.
Martin, Prohi.	

MAINE

Aye:	White, Rep.
Goodall, Rep.	*No:*
Hersey, Rep.	Peters, Rep.

MARYLAND

Aye:	*No:*
Zihlman, Rep.	Talbott, Dem.
No:	*Not Voting:*
Coady, Dem.	Mudd, Rep.
Linthicum, Dem.	Price, Dem.

MASSACHUSETTS

Aye:	*Paired Against:*
Carter, Rep.	Tague, Dem.
Dallinger, Rep.	*Not Voting:*
Phelan, Dem.	Gallivan, Dem.
No:	Gillett, Rep.
Olney, Dem.	Greene, Rep.
Rogers, Rep.	Paige, Rep.
Walsh, Rep.	Treadway, Rep.
Paired For:	Winslow, Rep.
Fuller, Ind.	Tinkham, Rep.

MICHIGAN

Aye:	*No:*
Bacon, Rep.	Nichols, Rep.
Cramton, Rep.	Scott, Rep.
Hamilton, Rep.	*Not Voting:*
Kelley, Rep.	Currie, Rep.
McLaughlin, Rep.	Doremus, Dem.
Mapes, Rep.	Fordney, Rep.
Smith, Rep.	James, Rep.

MINNESOTA

Aye:	*Paired For:*
Davis, Rep.	Steenerson, Rep.
Ellsworth, Rep.	*Not Voting*
Knutson, Rep.	Anderson, Rep.
Lundeen, Rep.	Miller, Rep.
No:	Schall, Prog.
Volstead, Rep.	Van Dyke, Dem.

MISSISSIPPI

Aye:
Humphreys, Dem.

No:
Collier, Dem.
Candler, Dem.
Quin, Dem.
Sisson, Dem.
Stephens, Dem.
Venable, Dem.

Not Voting:
Harrison, Dem.

MISSOURI

Aye:
Alexander, Dem.
Booher, Dem.
Decker, Dem.
Dickinson, Dem.
Hamlin, Dem.
Hensley, Dem.
Romjue, Dem.
Rubey, Dem.
Russell, Dem.
Shackleford, Dem.

No:
Igoe, Dem.
Meeker, Rep.

Not Voting:
Borland, Dem.
Clark, Dem.
Dyer, Rep.
Rucker, Dem.

MONTANA

Aye:
Evans, Dem.
Rankin, Rep.

NEBRASKA

Aye:
Kinkaid, Rep.
Lobeck, Dem.
Reavis, Rep.
Shallenberger, Dem.
Sloan, Rep.

Not Voting:
Stephens, Dem.

NEVADA

Aye:
Roberts, Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Aye:
Burroughs, Rep.
Wason, Rep.

NEW JERSEY

Aye:
Bacharach, Rep.
Gray, Rep.
Hutchinson, Rep.
Scully, Dem.

No:
Browning, Rep.
Parker, Rep.
Ramsey, Rep.

Paired For:
Eagan, Dem.

Not Voting:
Capstick, Rep.
Drukker, Rep.
Hamill, Dem.
Lehlbach, Rep.

NEW YORK

Aye:
Chandler, Rep.
Francis, Rep.
Hicks, Rep.
Hulbert, Dem.
London, Soc.
Lunn, Dem.
Oliver, Dem.
Pratt, Rep.

No:
Fairchild, B. L. Rep.
Gould, Rep.
Magee, Rep.
Parker, Rep.
Platt, Rep.
Siegel, Rep.
Snyder, Rep.

Paired For:
Mott, Rep.
Rowe, Rep.
Smith, C. B., Dem.

Paired Against:
Fairchild, G. W. Rep.
Haskell, Rep.
Husted, Rep.
Sanford, Rep.
Swift, Rep.
Ward, Rep.

Not Voting:
Carew, Dem.
Bruckner, Dem.
Dale, Dem.
Dempsey, Rep.
Dooling, Dem.
Dunn, Rep.
Caldwell, Dem.
Flynn, Dem.
Fitzgerald, Dem.
Griffin, Dem.
Hamilton, Rep.
Maher, Dem.
Riordan, Dem.
Smith, T. F., Dem.
Sanders, Rep.
Sullivan, Dem.
Snell, Rep.
Waldow, Rep.

NORTH CAROLINA

Aye:
Doughton, Dem.
Hood, Dem.
Pou, Dem.
Stedman, Dem.
Weaver, Dem.

No:
Small, Dem.
Webb, Dem.

Paired Against:
Robinson, Dem.

Not Voting:
Kitchin, Dem.
Godwin, Dem.

NORTH DAKOTA

Aye.
Young, Rep.

No:
Norton, Rep.

Paired For:
Baer, Non-P.

OHIO

Aye:
Bathrick, Dem.
Brumbaugh, Dem.
Claypool, Dem.
Cooper, Rep.
Crosser, Dem.
Emerson, Rep.
Fess, Rep.
Kearns, Rep.
White, Dem.

No:
Ashbrook, Dem.
Gordon, Dem.
Key, Dem.
Longworth, Rep.
Snook, Dem.
Welty, Dem.

OHIO (*Continued*)

Not Voting:
Gard, Dem.
Hollingsworth, Rep.
McCulloch, Rep.
Overmyer, Dem.
Sherwood, Dem.
Switzer, Rep.

OKLAHOMA

Aye:
Carter, Dem.
Ferris, Dem.
McClintic, Dem.
Thompson, Dem.

No:
McKeown, Dem.
Morgan, Rep.

Not Voting:
Chandler, Rep.
Hastings, Dem.

OREGON

Aye:
Hawley, Rep.
McArthur, Rep.
Sinnott, Rep.

NEW MEXICO

Aye:
Walton, Dem.

PENNSYLVANIA

Aye:
Campbell, Dem.
Farr, Rep.
Focht, Rep.
Kelly, Dem.
McFadden, Rep.
Porter, Rep.
Robbins, Rep.
Rose, Rep.
Strong, Rep.
Temple, Rep.
Watson, Rep.

No:
Dewalt, Dem.
Lesher, Dem.
Rowland, Rep.
Steele, Dem.

Paired For:
Clark, Rep.
Kiess, Rep.

Paired Against:
Costello, Rep.
Edmonds, Rep.
Garland, Rep.
Graham, Rep.
Heaton, Rep.
McLaughlin, Rep.
Templeton, Rep.

Not Voting:
Brodbeck, Dem
Butler, Rep.
Crago, Rep.
Darrow, Rep.
Griest, Rep.
Kreider, Rep.
Moore, Rep.
Morin, Rep.
Scott, Rep.
Sterling, Dem.
Vare, Rep.

RHODE ISLAND

Paired For:
Kennedy, Rep.
O'Shaunessy, Dem.
Stiness, Rep.

SOUTH CAROLINA

No:
Byrnes, Dem.
Dominick, Dem.
Nicholls, Dem.
Stevenson, Dem.

No:
Whaley, Dem.

Paired Against:
Ragsdale, Dem.

Voted Present:
Lever, Dem.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aye:
Dillon, Rep.
Johnson, Rep.

Not Voting:
Gandy, Dem.

TENNESSEE

Aye:
Austin, Rep.
Byrns, Dem.
Fisher, Dem.

No:
Garrett, Dem.
Houston, Dem.
Moon, Dem.
Padgett, Dem.
Sells, Rep.

Voting Present:
Hull, Dem.

Not Voting:
Sims, Dem.

TEXAS

Aye:
Blanton, Dem.
Connally, Dem.
Garrett, Dem.
Gregg, Dem.
Jones, Dem.
Sumners, Dem.

No:
Black, Dem.
Eagle, Dem.
Garner, Dem.
Hardy, Dem.
Mansfield, Dem.
Rayburn, Dem.
Wilson, Dem.

Not Voting:
Dies, Dem.
Slayden, Dem.
Young, Dem.
McLemore, Dem.
Buchanan, Dem.

UTAH

Aye:
Mays, Dem.
Welling, Dem.

VERMONT

Aye:
Dale, Rep.
Green, Rep.

VIRGINIA

Aye:
Glass, Dem.
Harrison, Dem.

No:
Carlin, Dem.
Flood, Dem.
Holland, Dem.
Montague, Dem.
Saunders, Dem.
Watson, Dem.

Not Voting:
Jones, Dem.
Slemp, Rep.

WASHINGTON

Aye:
Dill, Dem.
Hadley, Rep.
Johnson, Rep.
La Follette, Rep.
Miller, Rep.

WEST VIRGINIA

Aye:
Bowers, Rep.
Littlepage, Dem.
Reed, Rep.

No:
Woodyard, Rep.

Not Voting:
Cooper, Rep.
Neely, Dem.

WISCONSIN

Aye:
Browne, Rep.
Cooper, Rep.
Davidson, Rep.
Esch, Rep.

No:
Classon, Rep.
Stafford, Rep.
Voigt, Rep.

Paired For:
Lenroot, Rep.

Not Voting:
Nelson, Rep.
Cary, Rep.
Frear, Rep.

WYOMING

Aye:
Mondell, Rep.

"A Rather Exciting Day"

(*Continued from page 352*)

faction who believe in woman suffrage, and that this majority is as much opposed to the conduct of that faction as are the gentlemen who have criticized them here upon this floor today. In the conduct of great affairs we cannot take notice of the mistakes that are made by the advocates of a great principle. The merit of this question is the only thing to be considered.

"What substantial argument has been made against the creation of this committee? None. No more argument has been made against this than was made against the creation of a Committee on Good Roads, and no more than was made against the creation of the many committees that have been created in this House.

"It is said that this committee will be useless after this resolution has been submitted to the states for their adoption or rejection. Suppose it is. The great Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River is dead—has had its last meeting. It no longer has a chairman, a secretary or a janitor. It died because there was nothing more for it to do."

Mr. Blanton of Texas Explains

In the House discussion on the Woman Suffrage Committee:

MR. ADAMSON: There is no committee in this House on male suffrage?

MR. WEBB: No.

MR. ADAMSON: Why should there be one on female suffrage? If Congress is to take up the question of suffrage, why not have a committee on the question of suffrage?

MR. BLANTON: I would like to state that the reason we have not a committee on male suffrage is because males have suffrage.

Miss Rankin of Montana

(*Continued from page 349*)

except by a Federal amendment, for the constitutions of some of the states are such that it is practically impossible to amend them.

"We are simply asking that you give the sanction of your opinion on this question of whether or not woman suffrage is a question of vital enough concern for the House of Representatives to consider seriously. . . . I believe we should have this woman suffrage committee, in order that this question may be discussed in an intelligent and dignified manner.

"Of course we are not asking for anything unusual, since they have had a Committee on Woman Suffrage in the Senate for many years."

Suffrage

MAINE women, nothing daunted, are carrying on suffrage business as usual. At the thirty-seventh Convention of the Maine Woman's Suffrage Association, held in Augusta, Maine, on September 17, they elected their new set of officers for the coming year, and agreed that they were undismayed by defeat.

They all concurred in the words of the outgoing president, Mrs. Katharine Reed Balentine, who declared: "I, for one, refuse to consider this in any sense a melancholic occasion."

Miss Mabel Connor, daughter of the late General Selden Connor, a former Governor of Maine, was elected president to follow Mrs. Reed, who could not serve again. The other officers chosen were: Vice-Presidents, Miss Helen N. Bates and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, both of Portland; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George Chase of Lewiston; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William R. Pattangall of Augusta, wife of former Attorney General Pattangall; Treasurer, Mrs. F. I. Luce of Old Orchard; Auditor, Mrs. Alton C. Wheeler of South Paris; Congressional Counsellors, Mrs. S. E. Woodruff of Brunswick, Mrs. Dora A. Crockett of Thomaston, Mrs. Julia A. Gatchell of Waterville, and Mrs. J. H. Huddleston of Orono.

All of these women worked hard in the seven months' campaign just ended and are ready to fight on.

THE distinguishing feature of the suffrage resolution passed at the fifty-fourth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in session at Jamestown, August 29, was the recommendation that all wage-earning voters *work* for its adoption.

The East Bethany, N. Y., Grange has voted to support the suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

On September 10 the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, by a vote of 32 to 3, adopted a resolution endorsing woman suffrage and pledging themselves to work for the cause at the polls November 6.

By unanimous vote, the Genesee Conference of the Free Methodist Church, held at Rochester the early part of September, passed a resolution endorsing woman suffrage and calling upon the members of the church to support the measure at the polls, November 6.

IN commenting upon the nomination of two women to the school board in Monroe township, Ohio, the Madison, O., press says: "Two women on the school board will do more for the good of the school both as regards morals and education and will take more interest in the children attending school than forty men." Yet there are seventeen states in which women can neither hold such office nor vote for those who do.

MAINE Officer: As Maine cast 150,000 votes in the Presidential election, 38,000 votes against Woman Suffrage cannot be called the voice of the people.

Maine Worker: The women of Maine are certainly exempt from the Meatless and Breadless Days on the ground that since they are considered too unintelligent to vote, they would not know when such days appear on the calendar. September 10 is becoming known throughout Maine as "Witless Day."

HIS LEMON

One Million New York Women Want to Vote

LEADERS and suffrage workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party met at the headquarters, 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, on October 1 and passed a resolution addressed to the voters of New York, repudiating the work of the suffrage pickets at Washington. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, Some of the men in the City of New York have said they proposed to vote against the Woman Suffrage Amendment in order to rebuke the women who have picketed the White House. Be it

Resolved: That we of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York protest against this injustice. We have not picketed the White House and are opposed to such tactics as emphatically as any man in New York City.

Let it not be forgotten that a million women in the State of New York have asked the men of this State for the vote. Shall this petition of patriotic honorable women be denied, in order to express condemnation of the handful of women? These are times which call for calm-mindedness, reason, and fair play.

Men of New York, we ask you to do justice to the women of New York City, and not punish them for the acts of a few.

This was the next to the last meeting before the question of votes for women in New York State will be put before the people and plans were formulated for the work of the campaign in the next five weeks. Heads of the State Suffrage Associations of Nebraska, South Dakota, Arkansas, and Michigan were present and brought greetings from the women of their states, most of whom have campaigns on for next year. They came to learn of the organization work of the New York women.

Summary

MRS. HENRY GULDBERG, president of the Norwegian Suffrage League, of Brooklyn, has demonstrated her loyalty to cause and country by giving free knitting lessons all summer long to small groups of women unskilled in the art.

She has also fulfilled the "knitting pledge," made by each member of the Norwegian Suffrage League, to finish a record number of garments before cold weather.

Her unit has been asked to assist the Mayor's Committee in Americanizing Scandinavian immigrants.

As patriots the members of the Norwegian League will be glad to assist in making aliens into citizens. As suffragists they hope to emphasize the point that those who are fit to instruct others in a citizenship which includes voting privileges are themselves worthy of a vote.

Incidentally they do not forget that in their native land, a monarchy, they would be so considered. In the greatest of democracies they are disfranchised.

WITH the opening of the fall months comes the opening of state suffrage conventions. The late spring and September saw a few conventions on the calendar, but October ushers in the big drive of suffrage activities. The climax will be reached in December when the National American Woman Suffrage Association will meet in convention at Washington.

Some of the October convention dates include: Iowa, at Des Moines, October 9 and 10; District of Columbia, October 23; Ohio, at Dayton, October 24 and 25; and North Carolina, October 30 and 31.

November will have a full calendar, with Nebraska coming the first week; Virginia, at Richmond, November 12 and 14; Wisconsin, November 14 and 15; Minnesota, November 16 and 17; Florida, November 19 and 20; Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, November 20 and 22; New Jersey, Michigan, Kentucky, New Hampshire and Delaware have November conventions scheduled, with dates to be announced later.

THE Representation of the People Bill in Great Britain, the bill which will enfranchise British women, has progressed as far as it can before the House of Commons takes its recess. It is not expected to reach report stage before the end of October or beginning of November. The progress of the bill has been interrupted by debates on the Corn Production Bill, which has now passed its third reading.

AUSTRIAN women may now serve on juries, if the head committee of the Austrian Parliament has its way. In spite of protests from government members, by a majority of 7 to 6 it recently voted in favor of admitting women to juries. Women must take men's places here as elsewhere.

FOR the first time a German woman has been given the title of Professor of Music, and at Leipzig University the first woman lector has been appointed.

One of the anomalous features of the Canadian situation has been the fact the bill was put through by the conservatives as conscription measure and as a war measure.

Annual October Sale

GENUINE ORIENTAL RUGS

Considering the general scarcity of Oriental Rugs, this is an extraordinary event, as the stocks are large and complete. The prices are extremely moderate and in many instances lower than present wholesale cost. Persian, Turkish and Chinese weaves in all sizes

Extra Persian Mahal Rugs

Rich colorings, lustrous sheen; designs for Library, Dining Room or Living Room. Sizes 6.8 x 11.2 to 10.6 x 14 ft.

145.00 to 225.00
regularly 200.00 to 325.00

Royal Kirmanshah and Sarouk Rugs

The choicest products of the Eastern looms; exquisite colorings and wonderfully fine weaves; most desirable floor coverings made. Sizes 9 x 12 to 10 x 14.10 ft.

245.00 to 595.00
regularly 350.00 to 750.00

Beluchistan Rugs

Warm, rich reds, browns, etc.; sheen like silk; very useful small sizes.

15.00 and 25.00
regularly 18.50 to 35.00

Mosul and Fine Iran Rugs

The most popular of all small Persian Rugs. Now becoming very scarce. These have thick heavy nap; choice color effects. Sizes 3 x 6 to 4 x 6.6 ft.

35.00, 45.00, 55.00 to 95.00
regularly 45.00 to 145.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Congressional Committee's Report

(*Continued from page 353*)

The North Carolina delegation gave us 5 votes out of the 7 cast by a delegation of 10, although that is Mr. Webb's state as well as Mr. Pou's. It is also Mr. Kitchin's, and he was one of the three North Carolina members not voting. He had promised not to oppose us, and he kept his word. The Kentucky delegation gave us 6 votes, Texas gave us 6, Virginia 2, Alabama 1, Florida 1, Mississippi 1. Arkansas gave us her entire delegation of 7—for women vote in the primaries in Arkansas.

In the four biggest northern and eastern states, a certain diffidence and uncertainty were manifested by the members. Eleven Pennsylvania members shyly stayed at home or somewhere else, and 18 New York men failed to go on record. Massachusetts mustered only 3 votes for and 3 against with 1 paired for and 1 against, out of 16 members; Ohio 9 for and 6 against, out of 21; and 9 Illinois men failed to respond, out of the total 27.

Two men broke definite pledges, and these, regrettably, came from presidential states. They were Representatives Norton, of North Dakota, and Moores, of Indiana. Their cases, with those of the many absentees, have been referred to their women constituents.

They were among the petitioners for the Committee, and they voted against the measure for which they petitioned!

The vote, it will be noticed, did not follow party lines. While there were more Republicans than Democrats voting for us, and more Democrats than Republicans voting against us, the most of those not voting were Republicans. The Democratic ayes were 82, Republican 98, Socialist 1. Democratic nays were 74, Republican 32, Protectionist 1. Democrats not voting numbered 59, Republicans 80, Prohibitionist 1, Independent 1, Progressive 1, Non-partisan 1. As to the pairs, the Congressional Record is not clear, but the number seems to be either 19 or 21. If 21 is correct, the count would seem to be 5 Democrats for and 8 against; 13 Republicans for and 13 against; 1 Independent, 1 Prohibitionist and 1 Non-partisan all paired for.

Those Familiar

THE latest blood-and-thunder screed from the antis projects this question:

"Does Mrs. Catt know anything about woman's work in the home? Those familiar with her career can answer."

That they can! The whole official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association sat down Sunday night in her beautifully appointed residence to a "Home Defense Supper," concocted and partly cooked by this same Mrs. Catt. Every course was a gay little reminder of how to help Hoover. Conservation and palatability were coordinated in a fashion to show that it is not for nothing that Mrs. Catt holds a degree in domestic science. The antis have certainly for once shown rare discrimination in putting up to those familiar with Mrs. Catt's career, and cooking, the answer to all inquirers interested in what she knows about woman's work in the home. She knows it all. It just happens that she is a woman of sufficient capacity not to have the limit of what she knows reached when the housekeeping limit is reached.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS *and* DYERS

First Class Work Reasonable Prices Prompt Delivery

Home-made Soups, Salads
Fritters, Breads and Pastries

Keep Yourself Fit and Your Pocketbook Fat

DAILY LUNCHEON 12 TO 2, 30 CENTS

THE SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT
3 East 38th Street
Near Fifth Avenue

Last Laughs

"I have nothing but praise for our new minister."

"So I noticed when the plate came around."

"Once in a while," said Uncle Eben, "you'll hear a man sayin' he regrets his past, when de fact is dat he's afraid of his future."

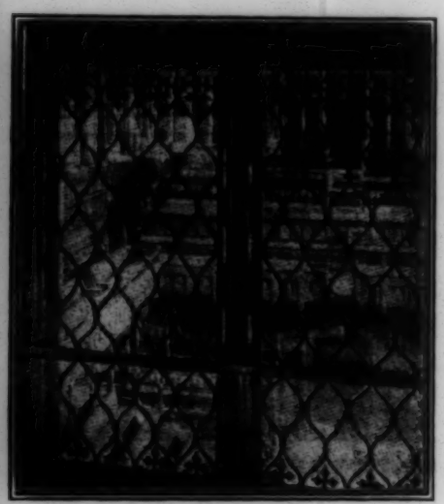
The Susceptible British Male and the Grille

BY a majority vote of 166 to 20 the House of Commons adopted a resolution in favor of removing the historic grille from in front of the Ladies' Gallery. From explanations of those opposed to this radical step, characterized by the *London Times* "as little short of a revolution," it is not quite clear whether gentle M. P.'s feared most for themselves or for the ladies.

"I thought that the beauty of the occupants of the Gallery, when fully seen, would distract members from their duties," said Mr. W. A. Lindsay. "I am opposed to the abolition of the grille for the women's sake," said Col. Pryce-Jones, but failed to state to what dear dangers he thought it would expose the ladies. Lieut. Blair regretted the removal of the screen "if it meant the forfeiture of the privilege of ladies attending prayers, as they could do behind the grille—they require praying for." Sir J. D. Rees, with the same solemnity that distinguishes certain members of Congress when discussing any matter affecting women, declared that he "protested against dealing with such trivialities in war-time." Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts voted No "because mystery lends enchantment to the view," but whether the view he referred to obtained from the gallery or the floor remained another mystery. Lieut. E. M. Archdale considered "the House of Commons not suitable for an opera box, where dress and glitter must distract attention from business." Mr. Basil E. Peto offered a truly British reason in regarding it as "illogical to undertake now an alteration which has never been thought necessary during the last eighty years since the House was built."

"The British cling to their traditions and customs with a tenacity an American can hardly understand," says Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, speaking of the removal of the grille. "I remember seeing in a side street near the Houses of Parliament a sign which read: 'Fathers' Clothes Cut Down for Sons.' To the irreverent American mind that sign was expressive of the English habit of fitting manners and customs of the fathers to the sons.

"I have sat behind that heavy bronze or iron grille, which was several inches thick, and peered through at the members of the House of Commons, sitting in long rows, wearing their stovepipe hats, which they take off only when making a speech. Above the seat of the Speaker is the Press Gallery and high above that, this Ladies' Gallery with seats for only thirty-five. This is all the provision made for women to hear the proceedings of the House and only on the two front rows is seeing or hearing possible."



THE FAMOUS GRILLE

MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA!!

WE ARE RESPONSIBLE *for the* INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK

PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING

STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
   a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
   b. Equal pay for equal work.
   c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
   d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

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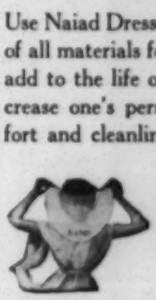

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